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our explorations were attended with success. When we shifted camp, it was to go to Eagle Tail in Colorado, whence we returned again to Fossil Spring. The richness of this locality was again apparent, and we added to our collection a number of species. Among these may be mentioned *Liodon icterius* Cope and two new *Clidastes*. The writer originally pointed out the existence of representatives of the orders *Pythonomorpha* and *Sauropterygra*, in this cretaceous basin. Prof. Marsh's explorations determined the existence of *Ornithosauria* and *Crocodilia*. The present investigation adds *Dinosauria* and perhaps *Testudinata*, or the group that the new form *Protostega* Cope represents.

The preceding account expresses some of the points of interest observed. These, with others, now unnoticed, will be included in a final report.

The giants of this sea were the *Liodon proriger*, Cope, L. *dyspelor*, Cope, *Polycotylus latipinnis*, Cope, and *Elasmosaurus platyurus*, Cope. Of these the first was apparently the most abundant. The second was the most elongate, exceeding in length perhaps any other known reptile. The last named had the most massive body, and exhibited an extraordinary appearance in consequence of the great length of its neck.

For kind assistance, I am much indebted to Capt. Edwin Butler, post commandant at Fort Wallace, to Dr. W. H. King, post surgeon, and to Capt. Wyllys Lyman. To Lieut. Jas. H. Whitten and Sergeant W. Gardner, who accompanied the expedition, much of its success is also due.

I am, etc., EDW. D. COPE.

Stated Meeting, Nov. 3d, 1871.

Present, eleven members.

Vice-President, CRESSON, in the chair.

Letters of envoi were received from the societies at Riga Chemnitz, Wiesbaden, Lyons and Copenhagen, the University of Norway, and the Royal Geographical Society at London.

Letters of acknowledgment were received from the Nassau N. History Union at Wiesbaden, (Proceedings 78–83,) and the Imperial Society of Agriculture and Natural History at Lyons, July 20, (73–81,) requesting the completion of their series, which, on motion, was so ordered.

Donations for the Library were received from the Societies at Riga, Chemnitz, Görlitz, Wiesbaden, Lausanne, Lyons, Liverpool, Glasgow and Salem, Mass., the Berlin Academy, Geological Seciety, and Archæological Institute, the Austrian Geological Institute, Anthropological Society, Herr von Hauer, Mr. Neumeyr and Dr. Emanuel Bunzel, the Danish Antiquarian Society, the Norwegian University, the Revue Politique, M.M. Delesse and Lapparent, the British Association, Meteorological Office, Meteorological, Geographical, Chemical, Geological, Zoological and Antiquarian Societies of London, the Editors of Nature, the American Journal of Science and Art, the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan of Pennsylvania, and the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army.

The death of Sir R. I. Murchison, in the eightieth year of his age, at London, on the 23d instant, was announced by the Secretary.

The loss by shipwreck, in a recent storm, on Lake Superior, of James T. Hodge, a member of the society, was announced by Secretary, with appropriate remarks.

Prof Cope made some general observations on the extinct Batrachian Fauna of the Carboniferous of Linton, Ohio., based on studies of material obtained by Prof. J. S. Newberry, Director of the Geological Survey of Ohio.

Twenty-seven species had been discovered up to the present time, and not one of them was a reptile; twenty-three of these were referred to the following genera: *Pelion*, Wyman, 1; *Sauropleura*, Cope, 3; *Tuditanus*, Cope, 4; *Brachydectes*, Cope, 1; *Oëstocephalus*, Cope, 6; *Cocytinus*, Cope, 1; *Molgophis*, Cope, 1; *Phlegethontia*, Cope, 2; *Colosteus*, Cope, 3; *Eurythorax*, Cope, 1.

Tuditanus, *Cocytinus* and *Phlegethontia* were described as new genera. The first represented *Dendrerpeton*, but possessed the usual three thoracic shields, a character not yet found in the former genus.

Phlegethontia embraced slender snake-like forms allied to *Molgophis*, but without ribs. *Cocytinus* was a branchiferous genus having four branchihyal bones, two basals branchihyals and two ceratohyals on each side, and with conic teeth in the anterior portion of the mandible only, on an expansion or dental plate. Limbs none in front.

Oëstocephalus was defined as having the three pectoral shields, posterior limbs only present and weak; head lanceolate; ventral armature of packed osseous rods *en chevron;* neural and haemal spines of caudal vertebrae expanded and fan-like. The six species were enumerated, viz: *O. remex*, Cope, *O. pectinatus*, C., *O. marshii*, C., *O. curvidens*, C., *O. vinchellianus*, C., *O*, *serrula*, C., the last three being new to science. Other new species were described, as *Sauropleura longipes*, C., and *S. brevipes*, C., *Tuditanus brevirostris*, C., *T. mordax*, C., and *T. radiatus*, C., *Cocytinus gyrinoides*, C., *Phlegethontia linearis*, C., was indicated as a species with lanceolated head, no ribs, a very elongate tail, and without limbs or ventral or thoracic armature. *Phlegethontia serpens*, C., was a larger species. A new *Colosteus*, *C. pauciradiatus* was added, and an allied form described as *Eurythorax sablaevis*. The pectoral median shield is subround and nearly smooth, and belonged to an animal of four feet in length.

Sauropleura, *Cocytinus*, *Molgophis*, *Phlegethontia* were enumerated as genera in which pectoral shields had not been observed, and *Pelion* and *Tuditanus* were characterized as the broad-headed types.